

Holt County Sentinel.

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PUBLISHED BY CHAS. W. BOWMAN,
OREGON, HOLT COUNTY, MO.
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When subscriptions expire, we place an X
after the name on the paper. If subscribers
do not renew, we take it as evidence that they
do not wish the paper longer, and drop the name
from the list.

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ment is well supplied with the latest styles of type.
No printing of any ordinary character will be
turned out on short notice, and at the most reason-
able rates.

HOLT COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Professional Men, at Various Points.

D. BROWN, Dentist, Forest City, Holt
County, Mo.
PARRISH & BUNGAN, Attorneys at Law,
and Real Estate Agents, Oregon, Mo.
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CANTLE & LEHNER, dealers in Boots and
Shoes, Eastern and Western, and all kinds of
clothing, Oregon, Mo.
KREEM, ALLEN & CO., Dry Goods, Groceries,
etc., etc., northwest corner public square,
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B. F. POTTER, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots,
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W. E. HILL, Nursery Stock, south side pub-
lic square, Oregon, Mo.
WILLIAM HAWKINS, dealer in Cakes,
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J. J. KUGLER, Liquors, Cigars, Candles, etc.,
next door to Price House, Oregon, Mo.
JAMES S. HART, Saddle and Harness Maker,
Oregon, Mo.
FREDERICK KRAE, Barber and Hair-dresser,
next door east of Post Office, Oregon, Mo.
W. M. HUNTER, Wagon, Carriage, and Plow
maker, two doors east of city hall, Oregon,
Mo.
G. F. KEENAN, Boot and Shoe Maker,
Shop—North side of Public Square,
Oregon, Mo.
PRICE HOUSE, PATENT PRICE,
Proprietor,
CITY HOTEL, JOHN F. MARTIN,
Proprietor,
S. H. COLLINS, Real Estate Dealer, Examines
titles, pays taxes, etc. Will lend for sale.
FRANK M. DAVIS, Surveyor, Road Commis-
sioner, and Real Estate agent. Office at Court
House.
CHAS. W. BOWMAN, agent for the celebra-
ted Mason & Hamlin Carving Machine, and the
Wheeler & Wilson and Florence Sewing Machines.
Merchants, etc., Forest City.

W. A. BACCHUS, Dealer in Produce, No. 1
Commercial St. Highest price paid for Bacon
and Lard.

GEORGE WEBER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Gro-
ceries, etc.

GRAVEN & TRUETT, Dry Goods, Groceries,
and Confectionery, etc.

W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., dealers in Shoes,
Clothing, and Miscellaneous Goods, Oregon,
Mo.

ATHAN & POINDEXTER, dealers in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
and Clothing.

ARCHER & JOY, Drugs, Paints, Oil,
and Miscellaneous Goods, Oregon, Mo.

W. J. W. ZOOK, Dry Goods, Groceries,
Boots, Shoes, etc., Oregon, Mo.

ROBINSON & FLATTEN, All kinds of house-
hold Furniture, Upholstery, etc.

CHRISTIAN MATHIAS, Lager Beer Brewer,
"City Brewery."

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS.

FRANK S. HOWARD, M. D.,
Will practice medicine in town and country.
Office—Foster's Drug Store.

HORACE COOPER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Real Estate Agent,
OREGON, MO.
Office—One door west City Hotel, up stairs.
(1111)

ZOOK & SCOTT,
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
and REAL ESTATE,
OREGON, MO.
Do a general banking business. Deposits re-
ceived. Collections made. (1111)

DEVENY & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Boots and Shoes,
FOREST CITY, MO.
Eastern and custom made work constantly on
hand. All work warranted. (1111-12)

JAMES H. NILES,
DEALER IN STOVES,
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron
Ware,
N. E. Corner Public Square,
OREGON, MO.
St. Oil Cook, Brass, and Pewter, taken in ex-
change for Tinware. (1111)

AUGUST BERRES,
CABINET MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Oregon, MO.

MANUFACTURERS AND SELLERS ALL KINDS
OF FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY,
Call and examine. We have also made arrange-
ments to have on hand a stock of all the latest
styles of furniture, and will be pleased to fill orders
in this line on the shortest notice.
Office, at corner of Main and Second Streets,
St. Joseph, Mo. (1111)

NOTICE.
I hereby certify that my wife, Elizabeth,
has left my bed and board without any cause
or provocation. This is therefore to warn all per-
sons from harboring or contracting any debts
with her on my account, as I shall not be respon-
sible for the same.
GEO. W. JULIAT,
Oregon, July 21, 1868.

WARRANTS.
\$175 PAID TO THE NATIONAL
MILITARY CREDIT CO. for the purchase of
any amount of U. S. Bonds, at the low price of
90 cents per \$100. The National Military Credit
Co. is a corporation organized for the purpose of
selling U. S. Bonds, and is authorized to sell
them at a discount of 10 per cent. The price of
the Bonds is \$100.00. The National Military
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VOLUME IV.

OREGON, MO., AUGUST 21, 1868.

NUMBER 7.

Lemon, Hosea & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY
GOODS, NOTIONS,
CLOTHING, &c.
No. 5 Fourth Street, ST. JOSEPH, MO.
(111111)

HENRY VOSS,
Dealer in

WALL PAPER, AND WINDOW SHADES,

I WOULD SAY to the public that my stock of
Wall Paper and Window Shades is complete,
and is the largest and best selected stock west of
St. Louis, which I will sell at the lowest price at
wholesale and retail.
Business on 3d Street, between Edmund and
Washington. (111111)

O. Kessier,
DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS, TOYS!

Children's Carriage
Toys, ALBUMS,
BIRD CAGES, STATIONERY,
Novels, Fishing Tackle,
—AND—
YANKEE NOTIONS!
77 Felix Street, near Third,
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.
(111111)

WOOLWORTH & CO.,
BOOK BINDERS,
and Dealers in

Books, Stationery, Paper Hangings, and Printer's Stock,

No. 83 Felix street,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Cash paid for Hops.
(111111-12)

MURPHY & LAIMER,
Merchant Tailors,
OREGON, MO.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

AND
Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles
ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER, ON SHORT NOTICE,
and in the latest styles. Call and examine
stock of Furnishing and Dress Goods.
(111111)

MANFIELD & ELLINGWOOD,
Successors to A. G. Mansfield.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Iron, Steel, Hardware, Wagon & Bugby Wood Work, Black- smith's Tools,

AGRICULTURAL IM-
PLEMENTS,
Farm and Garden Seeds, &c.,
Sole Agents for

DEERE'S MOLINE PLOWS;
BROWN'S CORN PLANTERS;
BUCKEY REAPERS and MOWERS;
TRESHING MACHINES, and
PATENT SPINNING WHEELS.

No. 22, Third Street, Sign of the Anvil & Padlock,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
(111111-12)

MILLINERY!

MRS. SARAH A. HILL,
Is constantly receiving new stocks of

Millinery, Dress Trimmings,
Straw Goods,
Ribbons, Laces, and French Flowers,
For the Present and Coming Season.

HER STOCK is always LARGE, and selected
with the greatest care from the most reliable
sources. She has just received the VERY LATEST
STYLES. Dresses, Walking Skirts,
Parasols, etc., cut and made to order in the best
manner. Agent, also, for the sale of the celebrated
Leavitt Sewing Machine.

Which claims superiority over every other machine
for its extreme simplicity, durability, and capacity
for all grades of sewing, whether light or heavy,
and the fact that it is not at all liable to get out of order.
Ladies are invited to call and examine for them-
selves at our stand, south side public square.
(111111)

Kansas City
FIRE & MARINE
Insurance Company.
HOME OFFICE:
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Cash Assets Exceed, - - - \$100,000

OFFICERS:
C. J. WHITE, Pres. A. A. BAINBRIDGE, Sec'y.
C. J. MEDINGER, Sec'y. Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:
C. J. WHITE, JOHN F. LOWELL,
A. A. BAINBRIDGE, H. D. KELLEY,
J. C. MEDINGER, T. S. CASE,
D. L. SMOKE.

JOEL M. MOSE,
Special Agent and Adjuster.

Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire
or Lightning.

No Extra Charge for Lightning Risk.

Stockholders, Weekly Business Men and Real Es-
tate Owners, Business done on the Stock
Plan alone. No Premium Notes and
no Assessments.

Ample Cash Capital, honest Dealings and Fair Rates
are the characteristics of this Company.

Parties desiring ample Insurance, at fair rates,
will please call.

DANIEL MOSE, Agent,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Our Chicago Letter.

CHICAGO, August 11, 1868.

If the degrees of temperature indicated
an equal advance in time, we would now
be drawing near winter. It is scarcely
safe to venture out a day without exten-
sive preparations in the way of clothing.

A covering that would have been the
nearest approach to comfortable, a fort-
night ago, would appear as tissue paper
to day, and necessitate the hasty flight of
the wearer to the regions of cold stores
and over-coats. Not that Chicago is self-
ish in this matter, but it is to be sincere-
ly hoped that your readers are not partic-
ipating in such cooling comforts as we
have been surrounded by for the last few
days. Such pleasantness as make the
benefits of "re-ebolition" perfect bore.

The change in the temperature has
been instrumental in reviving business
in nearly all its branches. The quicker
and more decided pulsations announcing
the fall trade are beginning to be felt.
The peach trade has taken a start, and
although there have been quite numer-
ous arrivals of consignments, they have
not been sufficient to bring the price
within the reach of buyers for general
consumption. The new crop of wheat
has made its appearance to a limited ex-
tent, but the grain is not sufficiently hard
to compete favorably with the old crop.
Buyers approach what is a burnt child
does the fire, the unprecedented "corner"
which was got on at a short time ago,
renders it in some persons' estimation
dangerous.

The cattle market has experienced a
dullness hitherto unknown. The principal
cause for this is the tremendous
scarc in reference to the disease which
was reported to be raging at the "Union
Stock Yards." Numerous conflicting rum-
ors were afloat in reference to this im-
portation of diseases. There is no doubt
that numbers of Texas cattle were brought
North, which carried the disease with
them; but it is not generally understood
that if they are not allowed to come in
contact with others the disease will die
out. From an official circular issued
Saturday last, it appears that if the dis-
ease has made its appearance at all at the
yards, it is very slight. Shippers are ad-
vised, however, to hold their stock for a
very short time, until the effects of the
scarc subsides.

A recital of police court items would
probably not interest those under whose
critical supervision this epistle is destined
to pass. This dispensary of law and
justice is the place from which a knowl-
edge of all deeds of villainy, etc., come
to the public ear. Scores of poor dis-
graced specimens of humanity daily dis-
grace themselves here, either by paying the pen-
alty for their crimes in a fine, or a term of
imprisonment. This is repeated over
and over so often to the same persons
that the question suggests itself: Is there
no other mode of punishment by which
the amount of crime can be lessened, and
men and women taught habits of sobriety
and industry.

The association for the advancement
of science held its fifth meeting yester-
day. This society is composed of dele-
gates from all parts of the country, among
whom numbers of our ablest men are to
be found—men who have spent years in
the search for knowledge, and not with-
out success. The term "science" is tak-
en in its widest sense, and everything
that promises to be of practical benefit
receives consideration from this assem-
bly of savans.

The great woolen exposition of the
past week has been in every way a most
distinct success. It was held in the new
Dearborn block, on Randolph street,
just being completed for Wm. A. But-
ters & Co., the well known auction firm,
who kindly furnished it for the purpose.
Mr. Butters himself was most active in
his exertions to make the success as-
sured, and like Mr. Geo. S. Bowen, the Presi-
dent, was untiringly employed during the
whole period.

Following is the wake of this matter,
in another self-referent important in its
prospective effects. It is no less than a
grand trade sale by auction of the goods
exhibited, and such others as are fur-
nished by manufacturers through the
West. It will commence on the first of
September and continue three days. The
goods will be displayed in the great
warehouse of Butters & Co., and the sale
will be conducted under all circumstances,
and the fact that it is not at all liable to get out of order.
Ladies are invited to call and examine for them-
selves at our stand, south side public square.
(111111)

Which claims superiority over every other machine
for its extreme simplicity, durability, and capacity
for all grades of sewing, whether light or heavy,
and the fact that it is not at all liable to get out of order.
Ladies are invited to call and examine for them-
selves at our stand, south side public square.
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Parties desiring ample Insurance, at fair rates,
will please call.

DANIEL MOSE, Agent,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

PLANETTE.

The New Game—What is it!

From the Auburn (N. Y.) News, July 17.

Our readers have doubtless seen ap-
plications and advertisements innumerable of
the manufacture and sale of a strange
and unaccountable piece of mechanism,
to which has been given the name of
Planette. The name is taken from the
French, and means "little plank," and it
requires a considerable stretch of im-
agination to see in the instrument any
relevance in the name, with this defini-
tion. It is merely a heart-shaped piece
of board, mounted upon three supports.
It is seen inches from the depression in
the base in the heart to its apex, and
seven inches measured across its widest part.
One of the supports is a pencil thrust
into a hole at the apex of the heart,
and in some cases the remaining two sup-
ports are of iron, or glass, in others they
are of wood, or rubber, in others they
are of metal, or of any other material,
which can be slipped on the glass
legs if desired. The instrument is op-
erated, as parties may choose
to think, when two persons lay the tips
of their fingers gently upon it. Occa-
sionally it will operate when one person
only places his or her hands upon it,
though with apparently less force; and
it has been asserted in some of the En-
glish journals that a string has been at-
tached to one of its legs, the remote end
being held in the hands of a person at
some distance from the machine, when it
has worked equally well as in the
manner above mentioned.

We have said it operates, but how? Is
the question to be answered. Thus two
persons having placed their hands upon the
instrument in the manner above stated,
it is in relation to the question of the
may hold a conversation with Planette,
provided it is done with interrogatories.
It seldom unites sentences of its own
volition, although we have heard it
claim to do so. It is in relation to the
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though we have heard it claim to do so.

By closely watching the market re-
ports, farmers will observe that there
are generally three grades of corn
noted, viz: white, yellow, and mixed.
The white brings the highest price, and
is best for some purposes, having most
starch in its composition. The yellow
brings the next highest price, and is best
for other purposes, yielding more fatty,
or oily matter. The mixed brings the
lowest price; yet may be composed of
the two sorts given above. The most
of corn when brought to market is
thrown in this lot, and the producers
are consequently the losers of from five
to ten cents per bushel, simply because
their corn is not graded. We advise
farmers to plant pure seed as to color,
and if they have any mixed corn to
feed to their stock. It will cost no more
to raise or handle corn of pure color,
and five cents per bushel on fifty thousand
bushels is no small sum. It is not prob-
able that it would be profitable to buy
pure corn for seed than to plant mixed
varieties that were given us. One bushel
of seed corn, three or four kernels to
the hill, will grow from five to ten
drills, the plants one foot apart in the
row, will plant eight acres. Supposing
we pay two dollars per bushel for seed
corn, the seed used on an acre will cost
twenty dollars. If our average yield be
forty bushels to the acre, and we obtain
five cents more per bushel, we have two
dollars, being a dollar and seventy-five
cents per acre in favor of pure seed as
against mixed. Reader, will you not
figure your own gains by simply multi-
plying the number of acres of corn by
\$1.75.—Miss. Freeman.

WOMEN IN ARMS.

The statement that scarcely attracted
attention when it was first made, that a
force of Paraguayan women had been or-
ganized, equipped, and put into the
field to defend the depot stations in
the rear of the army, proves to be true.
For the first time then in the modern
history we have the singular spectacle in
South America of women in arms.
France furnished a Joan of Arc, Spain,
the Maid of Saragossa, and Maryland,
Moll Pitcher, but these were isolated in-
dividual examples of female warriors.
Paraguay in the sweating and bloody
conflict with Brazil, sends a battalion of
them into the field. It is not the prod-
uct of a draft, nor the harsh result of a
tyrannical order from President Lopez.
It is the voluntary work of the women
themselves—a fierce, passionate race,
who have caught the contagion of fiery
enthusiasm and terrible utility that in-
spires their countrymen, and, of their
own accord, offered their own feeble
hands to aid in the desperate combat.
There is a savage heroism in the specta-
cle that extorts a kind of admiration,
and commands a sympathy for a cause
that can command such sacrifices, and
still it is not a picture we like to con-
template. A woman with a musket on
her shoulder, is a terrible, not an un-
pleasant thing to look at, and we could hope
that it may not become so popular as to
imitation in other parts of the world.
—St. Louis Home Journal.

The New York Tribune, in an article
on Grant's political opinion, says Gen.
Sheridan, within a year, wrote to a
friend as follows: "If it is, perhaps, not
safe to tell you how light my heart is on
account of the war, I can tell you of the
weight of which Gen. Grant now stands
before the country. The country now begins
to appreciate that his was the only hand
which patting me on the shoulder and
gave me encouragement, when I, almost
alone, stuck up my little battle flag at
New Orleans to assist a second time in
saving the country and preserving the
record of our soldiers. Had Grant,
Sheridan, and myself, and others, gone
over to the enemy, much darkness would
have come upon the land. Two solu-
tions were necessary for the settlement
of the rebellion. The first was to take
away from it its military strength. That
was done at Appomattox. The second,
to take away its political strength. That
will be done next November. It will be
a short campaign, but as decisive as
Appomattox."

A cow bought for ten dollars, whose
milk but pays her keeping, affords less
profit than one for \$80 that gives
double the amount of milk afforded by
the former.

TAKING OUR DEBITS.

The practical results of taxing the
Government bonds, come within a very
small compass. If our right to tax them
were asserted or implied, or understood
before they were issued, the rate would
have to be specified and conditioned in
order to find any purchaser for them,
and the rate they would fetch would be
just according to the rate of taxation
conditioned. Thus a six per cent bond
conditioned, would sell for the same
price as a five per cent bond free of tax-
ation, and no more. This would simply
be like taking money out of one pocket
and putting it in the other, to make one
rich. It would be as wise as one of Mr.
Sherman's financial projects, which was
to tax the bonds of the Government, and
to distribute among the States.

This Government can gain nothing
by taxing its bonds, except by the game
of selling them on the understanding
that they are free from taxation, and
then, after the buyer has paid his money,
springing the taxation upon him. It
takes open knavery to make any money
out of that taxing.

The practical result of taxing the
bonds, now that they have all been tax-
ed under the understanding that they are
free of taxes, could be gathered in
about as small a basket. It is supposed
that one thousand two hundred and
fifty millions of these bonds are in
this country. Of this amount four hun-
dred and fifty millions are held by busi-
ness, whose aggregate capital and business
pays as high local and national taxes as
any other property.

Besides this there is as much as three
hundred and thirty millions of these
bonds held by savings banks, life insur-
ance companies, annuity and trust com-
panies, and various other corporations,
and these corporations have their capital
stock, reserves, surplus earnings and
dividends subject to taxation the same
when invested in United States bonds as
in any other form. This very much cur-
tails the object of the Democratic cry
that all the capital invested in bonds
escapes taxation. And as to the sum of
one hundred and fifty millions, it is likely
as to them and those held at home, the
reduction of interest which will be
made, and the number of soldiers killed in
the heat. In 1276 and 1277, in France, an
absolute failure of the crops of grass and
oats occurred. In 1303 and 1304, the
Seine, the Loire, the Rhine and the Dan-
ube were raised over their banks. In 1305
and 1306 great numbers of animals fell
dead, and the crops were scorched up.

In 1430 the heat was excessive. In 1558,
1559, 1560, 1561, the rivers were almost
dried up. In 1564 there was a great
drought all over Europe. In 1615 and
1616 the heat was overwhelming in
France, Italy, and the Netherlands. In
1646 there were fifty consecutive days of
excessive heat. In 1678 excessive heat.
In 1679 the heat was excessive. In 1680
and 1681 great numbers of animals fell
dead, and the crops were scorched up.

In 1718 the earth opened, and rivers
and springs disappeared. In 1720 the heat
was so great that eggs were cooked in
the sand. In 1721, at the battle of Hohen-
linden, a great number of soldiers died from
the heat. In 1726 and 1727, in France, an
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the heat. In 1726 and 1727, in France, an
absolute failure of the crops of grass and
oats occurred. In 1303 and 1304, the
Seine, the Loire, the Rhine and the Dan-
ube were raised over their banks. In 1305
and 1306 great numbers of animals fell
dead, and the crops were scorched up.

In 1430 the heat was excessive. In 1558,
1559, 1560, 1561, the rivers were almost
dried up. In 1564 there was a great
drought all over Europe. In 1615 and
1616 the heat was overwhelming in
France, Italy, and the Netherlands. In
1646 there were fifty consecutive days of
excessive heat. In 1678 excessive heat.
In 1679 the heat was excessive. In 1680
and 1681 great numbers of animals fell
dead, and the crops were scorched up.

In 1718 the earth opened, and rivers
and springs disappeared. In 1720 the heat
was so great that eggs were cooked in
the sand. In 1721, at the battle of Hohen-
linden, a great number of soldiers died from
the heat. In 1726 and 1727, in France, an
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